

311 products, such as slow-growing trees, which are used for house
 423 posts, drums, and other artifacts. A great deal of Sivepe land
 is in young bush but this is fallowed garden land. After eight
 years or so, it grows sizeable trees, and sometimes it is fallowed
 for much longer. In this bush, many trees may be found that have
 actually been planted by man and are owned by individuals.
 Prominent among these are breadfruit, various nut trees, fruit
 trees and trees with other specific uses. Some of these are
 224 deliberately planted in bush. People go to the bush to collect
 these, to forage and to hunt. Although hunting expeditions do
 [222] occur periodically, and cause much excitement, they yield very
 little meat. Not only is the area too small to contain much game,
 [136] but also it appears that very few birds and no game apart from
 [411] small marsupials are actually still left. The same is true for
 the rivers which contain very little fish. I could not help
 wondering, in fact, whether the meat collected was an adequate
 return for the number of cartridges used to kill it. Hunting
 [262] expeditions occurred only when there was a feast, and when the
 offering of fresh meat to guests was especially desirable.
 (Timed meat might be cheaper than the cartridges but much less
 esteemed.)

311 In this respect, the situation was very different in Inonda
 where only a fraction of the land was used for gardening so that
 almost all of it was hunting land. Most of this was in kumai
 grass, which was very often burnt over. The effect of these burnings
 was very often that good garden land also fell a victim to fire,
 224 valuable trees were destroyed and villages endangered. The yield
 223 in meat was much higher, however, so that in Inonda, meat actually
 became an economic resource: it was sold on the market and used
 as gifts in return for feathers and other valuables. There are
 more birds at Inonda than at Sivepe, more marsupials and also a
 good chance of an occasional wild pig. Neither at Sivepe nor at
 Inonda is there evidence today of the use of traditional hunting
 techniques, though traditional fishing techniques have survived.
 [411] The decline in game and snorks which greatly increased yields for
 [223] some years, but then led to a greater scarcity than had ever been
 [177] known in the past. Guns and snorks were introduced shortly after
 the second world war.

231 There are two kinds of domestic livestock: pigs and fowls.
 The number of pigs has, as I already pointed out, declined greatly
 in both villages. It was impossible to know how many pigs were
 owned by Sivepe people in 1966-67, because they disappeared as the
 old village became deserted and were never seen at all in the new
 village. Rimoldi reports 24 pigs owned by his sample of 30 Sivepe
 people alone which suggests that even in 1963, when he stayed
 there, the whole village must have owned at least 60. During my
 period of study, only a few of them were killed, and only when

231 they surrounded gardens, so that I assume that a good number could be rounded up if Sivepe were to hold a major feast. They were not at all accessible, however, and none were caught during such hunting expeditions as the people organized. On the occasions when wandering [422] pigs were shot, the pigs were always recognized and presented by the killer to the owner who then presented his pig to some other person. No doubt these pigs were a resource and perhaps I was at fault for not taking a census, but with no pigs visibly in evidence, I considered these assets as too shadowy. In Inonda, where Crocombe and Hogbin reported 12 pigs in 1962, only two were left in 1966. 235 My prognosis for pigs as an economic resource is poor. The fowl population, on the other hand, had remained very much as it was at [262] these earlier investigations: eggs were discovered and eaten occasionally, but the use of the fowl was for feasting when visitors [239] had to be entertained. It was also noticeable that the roosters were deprived of many of their choicest feathers at a time when headresses had to be refurbished for dancing or spears decorated. [293] At a visit from Togahou, which by traditional etiquette, as I [411] understand it, should have rated at least one pig, the people of Sivepe killed only fowls. This was, I was told, because there [579] were no pigs available; hence the fowls were a proper substitute. It would seem that the fowl is rapidly becoming the substitute for the pig on many ceremonial occasions, though not yet for all occasions.

438 There is a great shortage of both pigs and fowls for these ceremonial occasions. Pigs are bought for high prices (\$20 to 439 \$30)--from neighboring villages and even, as Crocombe and Hogbin say, from European planters. Fowls tend to be made available on [435] big occasions by whoever has them so that their number does not increase--a few dozen in each of the two villages.

241 We may distinguish, among local plant resources which yield economic products, those plants which are native to the district and those which have been introduced by Europeans for cash cropping purposes. Starting our survey with the former of these two categories, we shall deal first with food plants and next with 311 economic trees. I have tabulated average food plants per household as shown for Rimoldi's Sivepe sample and as shown by Crocombe and Hogbin for Inonda (Table 7). The pattern for the two places is remarkably similar except that sweet potato is a notably more important crop at Inonda than at Sivepe. The reason for this is that it is more dependable under drought conditions such as often occur at Inonda and also, it seems to do better at Inonda. The fact that the Inonda taro acreage is higher than the Sivepe acreage reflects no more than the higher yield per acre in the latter place. There is no evidence that any major change occurred in the quantities grown or the methods of cultivation over the period with which we are concerned, though a small increase in the consumption of Xantoxona taro may be a symptom that people may be starting to A [See Cat. 116, p. 212--Analyst]